

Week-05-L-02

# Data Presentation and Interpretation

## Choose the right Table and Graph

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# Selecting the right graph or table



## Why?

- Ask yourself how many variables do you want to show?
- How many data points you want to display?
- How you want to scale your axis?

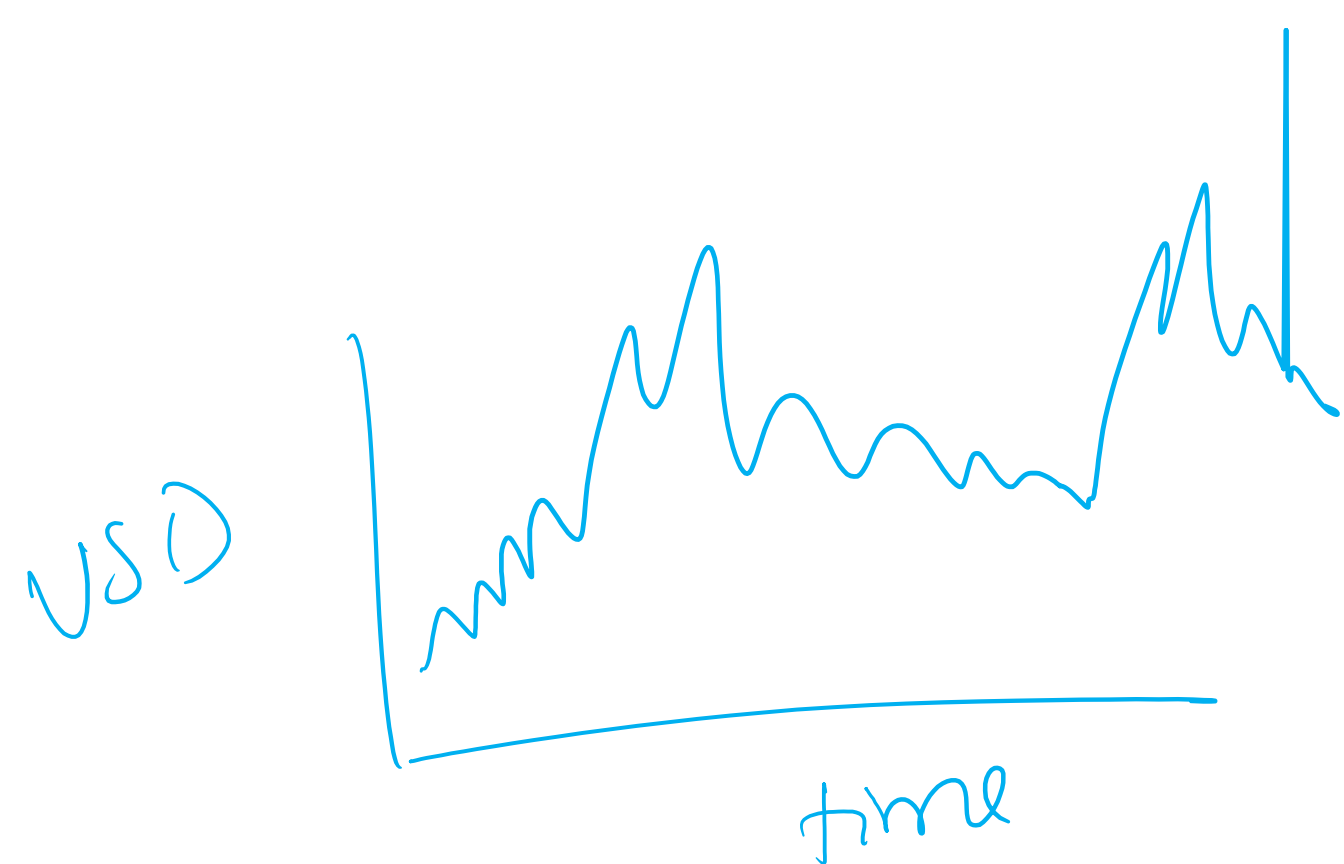
## Types:

- Line, bar and column charts represent change over time.
- Pyramids and pie charts display parts-of-a-whole.
- Scatter plots and treemaps are helpful if you have a lot of data to visualize.

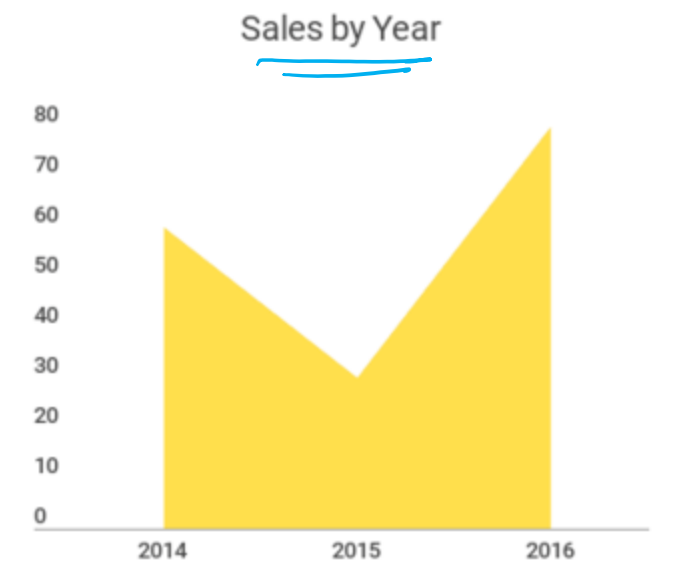
# Line Graph



- A line chart reveals trends or change over time.

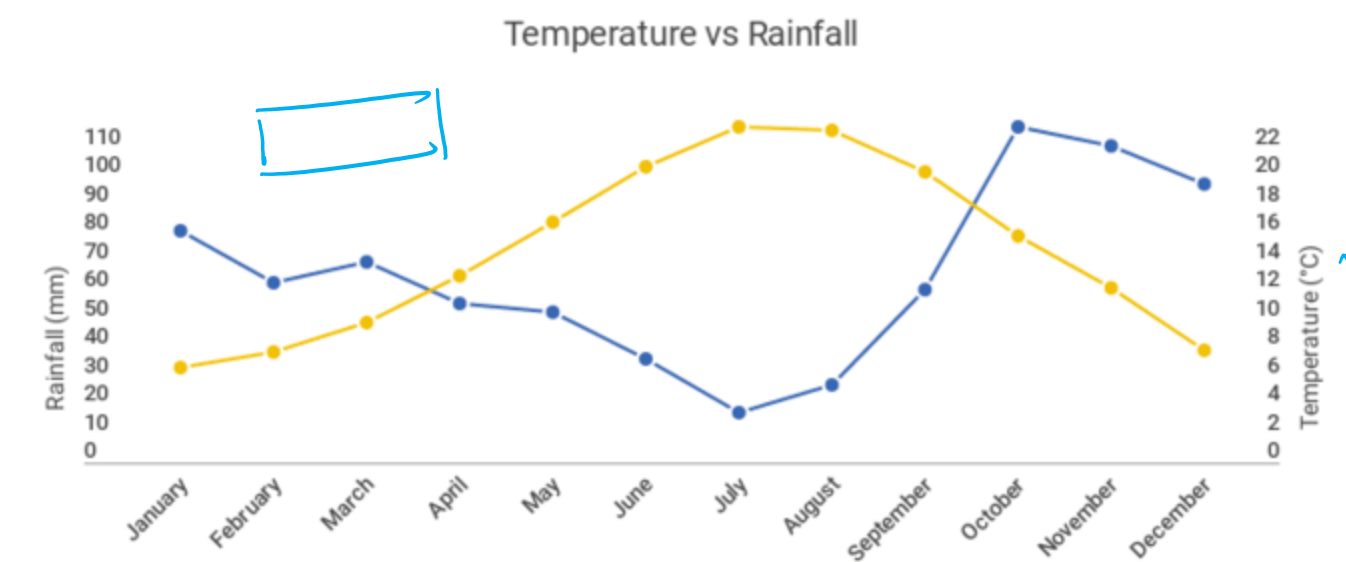


units



● units  
Line Chart

● Area Chart



$y_1$

$y_2$

● Rainfall (mm) ● Temperature (°C)

Multiple Axis Line Chart

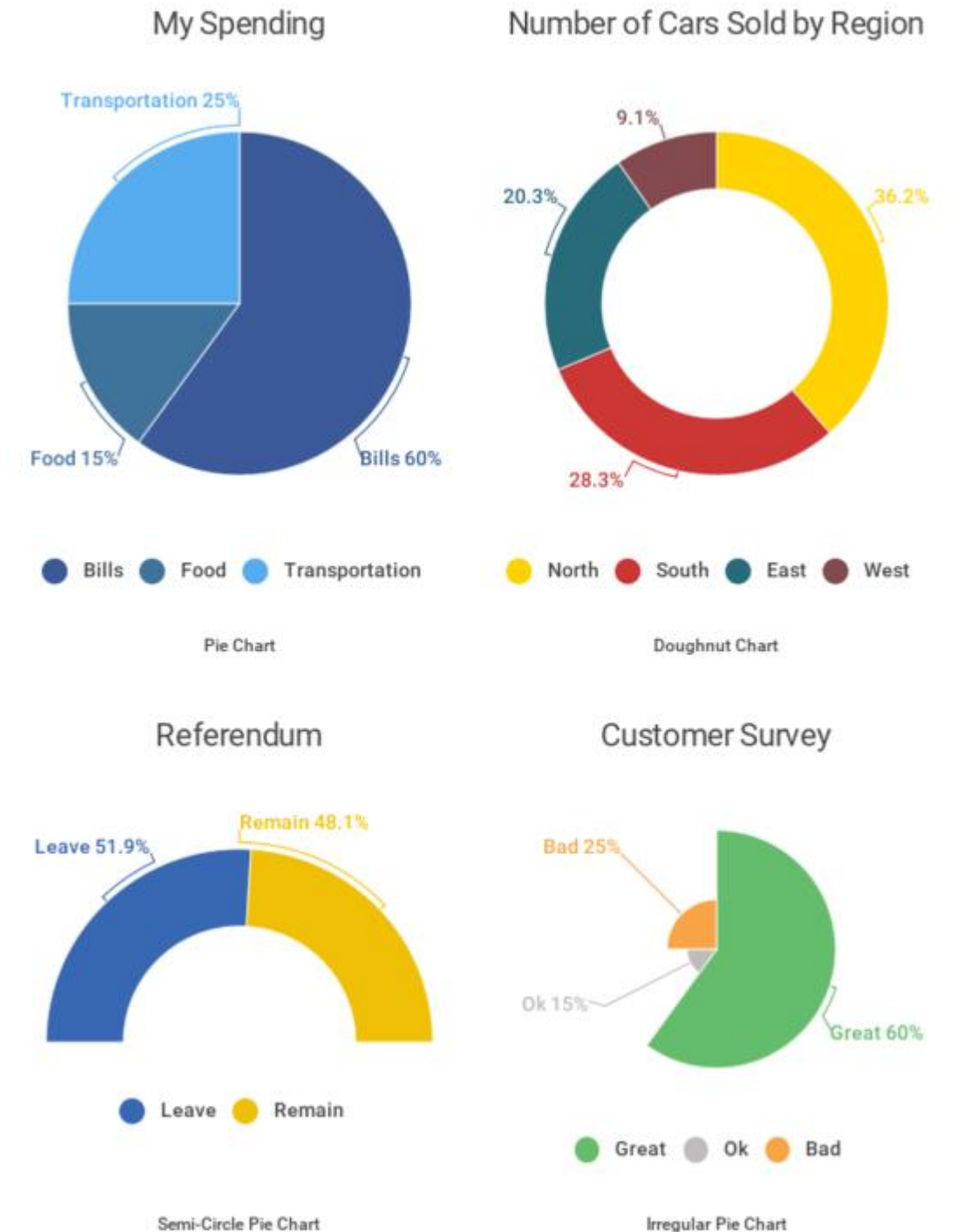
X<sub>1</sub>

# Pie-Charts



- The pie chart is one of the most used and hated chart types of all time.
- Pie charts are used to show parts of a whole.
- A pie chart represents numbers in percentages, and the total sum of all the divided segments equals 100 percent.

	10	10%
	20	
	40	
	60	

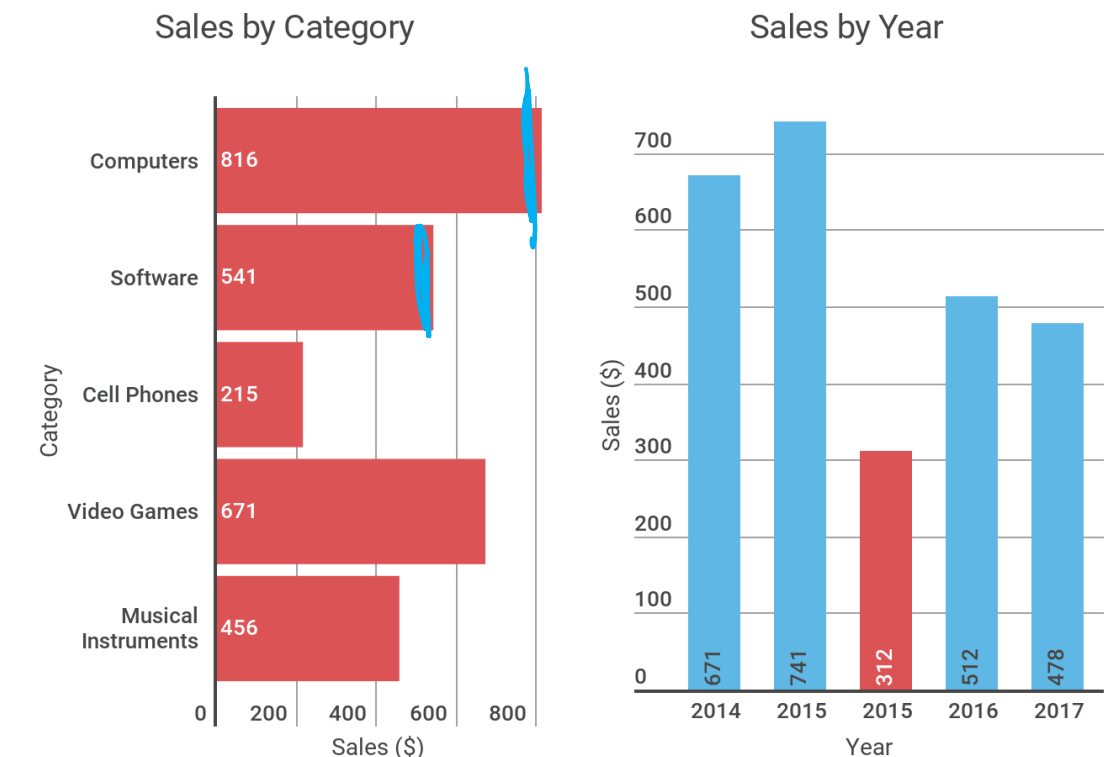


# Bar & Column Chart



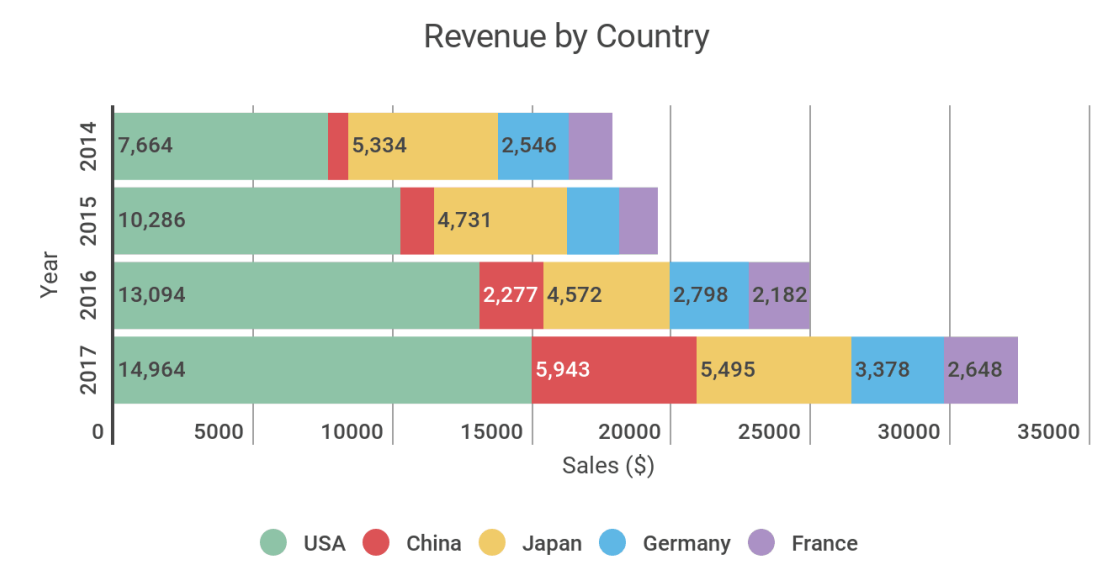
- Bar and column charts are used to compare different items.
- Bars on a column chart are vertical while bars on a bar chart are horizontal.
- Bar charts are generally used to help avoid clutter when one data label is long or if you have more than 10 items to compare.
- They are easy to understand and to create.

50 cm



Bar Chart

Column Chart



USA China Japan Germany France

Stacked Bar Chart

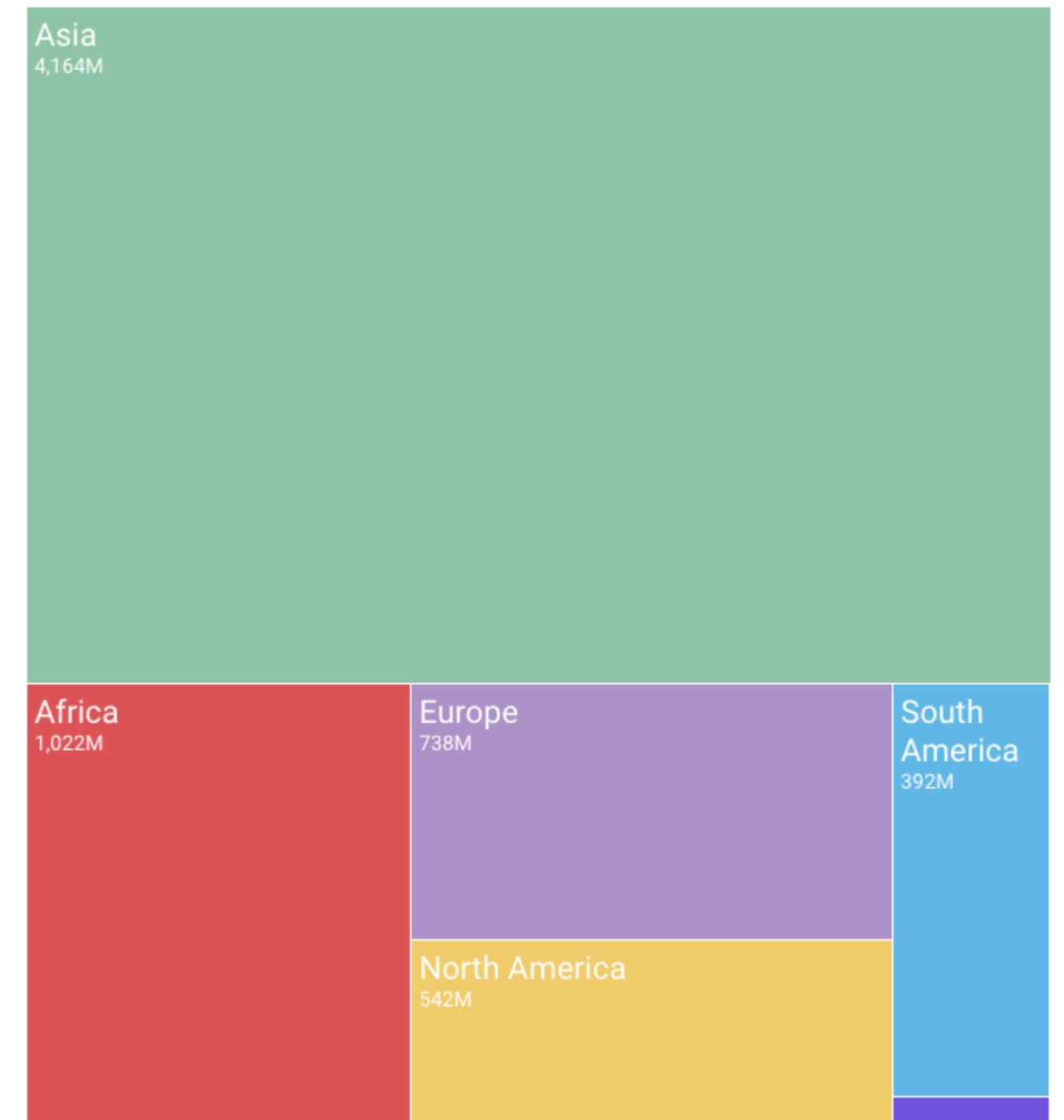
# Treemaps



- Treemaps show parts of a whole.
- They display hierarchical information as a cluster of rectangles varying in size and color, depending on their data value.
- The size of each rectangle represents a quantity, while the color can represent a number value or a category.

o size  
o value

World Population



**Thank you**

